

تأثير مستخلصات اوراق الياسمين الزفر *Clerodendrum inerme(L) Gaetn* في بعض الجوانب
الحياتية لقراد *Rhipicephalus turanicus* (Acari:Ixodidae)

2012/3/12

2012/1/12

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الخلاصة:

تضمن البحث الحالي اختبار تأثير مستخلصات اوراق الياسمين الزفر للمذييات العضوية (الكحول الايثيلي وخلات الاثيل والهكسان) ومستخلصات المركبات التربينية والفينولية الخام في الادوار الحياتية لقراد *R.turanicus* تحت الظروف المختبرية. وكانت النتائج كالاتي :

بلغت معدلات هلاك البيض واليرقات المعاملة بالمستخلصات سابقة الذكر وفي جميع التراكيز 100%، وكانت نسبة هلاك الحوريات غير المتغذية 66.14% و 90.52% و 100% والمتغذية 61.22% و 78.33% و 81.04% في التركيز 60 ملغم/مل لكل من المستخلص الكحول الايثيلي وخلات الاثيل و الهكسان على التوالي . اما بخصوص البالغات فقد هلكت الذكور غير المتغذية منها بنسبة 52.77% و 63.93% و 68.14% والمتغذية 30.99% و 45% و 50.85% في التركيز 60 ملغم/مل بالمستخلصات المذكورة أنفا وعلى الترتيب، وعليه تدل النتائج مجتمعة على ان مستخلص الهكسان كان الاعلى تأثيراً في هلاك الادوار الحياتية للقراد قيد البحث .

اما بخصوص تأثير مستخلصات المركبات الثانوية الخام التربينية والفينولية فقد بلغت معدلات هلاك البيوض والدور اليرقي 100% في كلتا المركبات المذكورة وفي التراكيز كافة ، وبلغت نسبة هلاك الحوريات غير المتغذية 100% و 39.23% وللمتغذية 90.52% و 35.21% بالتركيز 60 ملغم/مل في المستخلصين المذكورين وعلى التوالي . اما بالنسبة لتاثير هذين المستخلصين في البالغات فقد سجلت نسبة هلاك الذكور غير المتغذية 81.04% و 35.21% والمتغذية 66.14% و 28.77% بينما بلغت للأناث غير المتغذية 45% و 28.77% والمتغذية 41% و 21.14% بالتركيز 60 ملغم/مل ويظهر من خلال النتائج ان الذكور اعلى اسعداد للتأثر بالمستخلصات التربينية والفينولية من الاناث

50%

R.turanicus	Rhipicephalus turanicus	Pomerantzev
	. Acraina	Ixodidae
- 1		
()		(16)
R.turanicus	Babesiosis	Theleriosis
- 2	(14)	
.		. (1)
-2		
1- 2		(12)
2010	Clerodendrum	inerme(L) Gaetn
.		(23,42)
.		
/ / ...	Cleroden,3-Epicaryoptin,15-	
	Hydroxyepicaryoptin,ClerodenrinB	
Clerodendrum inerme(L) Gaetn		
Family:Verbenaceae	(44)	
2.5	R.turanicus	2-2
5		:
()		

n-hexan (16)
 10 (40) / ..
 dessicator
 () (36) 27 %90
 24 200 ()
 . 45 Oryctolagus cuniculus
 2.5
 (50x50x90)
 6
 12
 100
 6% (28)
 / 60
 / 10,20,30,40,60
 12
 100
 6
 3-2. (16)
 6 6
 100 C.inerme
 6
 6 (45)
 100 Ethyl alcohol
 Ethyl acetate
 .(11.8)
 Whattman No-1 4-2
 C. inerme
 (3-2) :() R.turanicus
 : 1-4-2
)
 ()
 27 %90
 . (39.36) / 12:12 24 300

400	500				
2%Hcl					(19)
Reflex					2-4-2
100		Condenser			
				30	(36.39)
		whattman No-1			24
		Separating funnel			
		n-propanol			
					whattman No-1
					(3-2)
	45-40			(1-4-2)	
12		6			24
	(96%)				3-4-2
6%		100			
	/ 60			(2-4-2)	
	/ (10,20,30,40,60)				
		1-1-5-2			
R.turanicus				()	4-4-2
		()			
(1-4-2)				(2-4-2)	
	(4-4-2)	(3-4 -2)	(2-4-2)		
				()	
		2-5-2			5-2
C. inerme				(1-5-2)	
	(40)				
	(20)				C.inerme
	(24)	(200)		10	(38)
		(4)			

(1-4-

(4-4-2) (3-4-2) (2-4-2) 2)

(45)

6-2.

(1-5-2)

Factorial experiments

with (CRD)completely randomized
design Formula(1925)**) R.turanicus****1-2-5-2****(**

100 ×

-

=

%

- 100

C-inerme		Least		Differences(L.S.D)	
Musca.		domestica	significant	0.05	
%32.8	%93.2	%15.6			
(2)	.				
Melia		azedarch	Probit		
Callosobruchus maculate			LC50 LC90		
5 15 25	17.4 48.8 71.9		. (41)		
(55)	/			- 3	
Calea serrle)		
Boophilus(Microplus)		%100	(
		R.turanicus			
Citrullus colocynthis				C-inerme	
(18) / (80 20)				R.turanicus	
.			:	1-1-3	
		2-1-3)		
			(
	(3-1)				
(
			(12)		
				(15)	
	(9)		Trogoderma granarium		
			%83.3 90% 90%		
			(13)		

(					(33)	(49)
/	(10-60)				Acorus calamus	
					B-microplus	
					H.polyanthemum	
					52.7 %84.7 %96.7 %100	
					(55) / (6.25 12.5 25 50)	
					%99	
LC50		p=0.05				
20.64	22.17	32.91			(37) Sapindus saponzaria	
40.63					b.microplus	
		23.97	26.07		Achyranthes	
			(3-3)		aspera	
					Gloriosa superba	
					R.communis	
					%100	
					(18)	
					R.turancuis	
)	
					C.colocynthis	(
					(20 40 60 80))
Tyrosinase						
						3-1-3
(10)						
		T.granarivum	(15)			
						(3-1)
(83.85	77.39	62.91)				R.turanicus
		(2)				
		M.azedarcht				
%43.3	%36.7	%20			%30.99-	
/	25	15	5		%81.04-	%37.22-%90.52
)		(48)				%66.14
						%35.21
					%35.21-%78.33	%23.85-61.22
					)	%81..04-%35.21

C.colocynthis
R.turanicus

Tepherosisa vollogaris
%90

8.3 9.7 10

(18)

C.inerme

(3-1)

R.turanicus

												/
81.04	100	100	100	78.33	90.52	100	100	61.22	66.14	90	90	60
66.14	68.85	100	100	59.00	66.14	100	100	46.92	52.77	90	90	40
50.85	52.77	100	100	48.84	50.85	100	100	45	46.92	100	100	30
39.14	41.15	100	100	37.22	39.14	100	100	33	37.22	90	90	20
35.21	37.22	100	100	35.21	37.22	100	100	23.85	30.99	90	100	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= .

=

7.65 =

0.05

L.S.D

		()		4-1-3
	(53)			(3-3)
Salamum	dasyphllum	%18.44-		
	Aeorautanenia mitis	%33-	%28.77-63.93	%52.77
	R.appendiculatus	%12.29-%50.85		68.85
	(32)	%26.56-%66.14	%23.85-%52.77	
	B.microplus			
	. Annona squamosa	(10-60)		/
1.05)	%100 100 92.50			
	/ (10 2	%18.44-%52.7	%12.29-%45	
(26)		%0-	%23.85-%66.14	
M.azedarach		%21.14-	%12.29-%45	%30.99
				%50.85
% 0,46				
(51)	% 14.100			
	Dahlstedia pentaphylla			
	B.microplus	%76.10	LC50	(P=0.05)
	) 1: 20	30.22	45.23-64.88	
	(54) ..(		37.83 52.13 65.02	
Matricaria		67.08	78.38	
[	chamole	100.17		46.03
	B.annulatus		80.14	80.79
	/ 80			
)				
(		(3-3)		
	Tephosia vollgrisia			
8.3 3)				(8)
	(48) (19.3 9.7			
	(46)			(10)
Sannaitalica				
%100	arachoides			
	H.marginatum			(J.H)

(18)

R.turanicu

% (61-68) % (45.8-46)

% (43-46) % (43-37.2)

(30)

Artemisia annul

%28.6 %52.6

/ (80 140)

. B.microplus

()

(3-2)

R.turanicus

50.85	66.14	66.14	68.85	45.00	52.77	59.00	63.93	30.99	45	50.85	52.77	60
35.21	41.15	50.85	52.77	33.00	37.22	41.15	43.07	21.14	33	37.22	39.23	40
30.99	33.00	41.99	46.77	28.77	30.99	35.21	37.22	18.44	30.99	28.77	30.99	30
26.56	28.77	30.99	41.15	23.85	26.56	28.77	33.00	12.29	23.85	21.14	23.85	20
21.14	23.85	26.56	33.00	12.29	18.44	23.85	28.77	0	12.29	12.29	18.44	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

=

=

7.63 =

0.05

L.S.D

()

LC₅₀,LC₉₉

(3-3)

	100.17	78.38	65.02	64.88	40.63	23.19	LC ₅₀
	133.18	125.02	121.50	116.84	110.17	105.91	LC ₉₀
	80.97	67.08	52.13	45.23	26.07	22.17	LC ₉₀
	132.83	123.20	115.89	114.42	87.94	73.55	LC ₉₀
	80.14	46.03	37.83	30.22	32.97	20.64	LC ₉₀
	120.17	107.74	101.54	99.34	75.62	64.38	LC ₉₀

	R.turanicus		1-2-3
	C.colocynthus		
	2-2-3	%100	
	(3-4)		
		(12)	
	Myrtus		(5)
%100			cornmunis
	24	Galleria	mellonela
%6.14-39.23			
(10-	%0-%35.21	(20)	
	/ 60)		
%35		H.anatolicum excavatum	
		/ 12.8	
		OryzaePhillus	surinamensis
		(6) %1	
			(13)
			M.domestica
	(p=0.05)		
	%100	%81	%41
		/ 20	
		Cymbopogon winterianus(poaceae)	
		%7	
	(18)	(47) %100	

500)

(/ (31)

(10) (3-6) LC₅₀

(18) . 66.04

66.85

C.colocynthus

73.02 69.47

R.turanicus

104.34 82.84

%100

(17)

%100

C.maculatus

%100

()

%8

(5) %100

(3-4)

R.turanicus

								/
21.14	28.77	28.77	35.21	35.21	39.23	100	100	60
6.14	21.14	18.44	21.14	30.99	35.21	100	100	40
6.14	12.29	12.29	18.44	18.44	23.85	100	100	30
0	0	0	0	12.29	18.44	100	100	20
0	0	0	0	0	6.14	100	100	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0

=

=

7.63 =

0.05

L.S.D

73.06	67.49						3-2-3
	(3-6))				(
Melinis		(52					
a-pinene		minutiflora			(3-5)		
	(20)	B.microplus					
Hyalomma							
	anatollicum	excavatum					
		15	%100				24
.	/	(12.8	16)				
				%33-%90.52		%37.22-%100	
E.citriodora		Eucalyptu	staigerian				.
%10		B(microplus)		(10-			
B.annulatus		. (29)		%26.56-%81.04		/ 60)	
memthepiperita						%23.85-%59.00	
M.viridis	,	Marjoranahor	tensis	,			
Lavandula	officinalis,	Ocimum		%21.14-%45			
	(Labiataidae)	basilicum				%18.77-%41	
%5.6-40	%6.7-98.3						
%26.7-98	%67-93	%56.7-90					
		(22)					
	Orogranum	onites					
	R.turanicus						
	24	%100					
	/	25					
Carvacrol							
	6						
Thymol	(50)	. (34)					
R.sanguines				LC ₅₀		(44)	
100	100	100	0	26.07	21.37		
	(1.5	0.5	0.25)				
				37.88	32.37		

C.incisa Cmicrocephala .
(18)

(24)

(Lamiaceae) Cunila

. %100 R.turancius

B.microplus

(3-5)

R.turanicus

								/
41.15	45	66.14	81.04	90.52	100	100	100	60
35.21	37.22	59.00	61.22	68.85	90.52	100	100	40
28.77	30.99	43.07	45.00	52.77	54.78	100	100	30
23.85	26.56	33.21	33.21	39.14	41.07	100	100	20
18.44	21.14	23.85	26.56	33	37.22	100	100	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

=

=

7.63 =

0.05

L.S.D

R.turaincus

LC₅₀,LC₉₀

(3-6)

	73.06	67.49	37.88	32.37	26.06	21.37	LC ₅₀
	95.91	91.97	72.12	70.84	63.01	60.87	LC ₉₀
	104.34	82.84	73.02	69.47	66.85	66.04	LC ₉₀
	127.40	111.07	109.72	101.57	100.77	95.55	LC ₉₀

Mill

.1979.	-1	Musca domestica	126.	/	.
.()					
. 450 .	/	.1991.			-9
. 2006.	-2	/			
Melia.azedarch					163.
Callosobruchus.maculatus		.1992.	-		-10
coleopteran – (Bruchidse)		.			
. 79.	/				-
1999--	-3	.1998.			-11
.		Convolvulus			
. 112 .		Ipomoae		arvensis L.	
	-4			carrica(linn)	
. 1998.		Schizaphis	graminum		
.Trogo		111	/		
derma granarium					-12
. 62.53 : 3					.1979.
. 1991 .	-5		397 .		
Myrtas comunis L		. (2005)			-13
-					
111 .					
. (2003)	-6				
. Oryzaephillus surinamensis		.2006.			-14
. /		(Babesia bovis)			
. 2000.	-7				
.			87.		
.		. 2005.			-15
.1999.	-8	Ricinus			
Datura innoxia				communis L	
		. ()			

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The effect of *Clerodendrum inerme* (L) Gaertn on some biological aspects of *Rhipicephalus turanicus* Pomerantzev

(Acari: Ixodidae)

Received : 12/1/2012

Accepted : 12/3/21012

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Abstract:

The current study include the investigation of the impact of leaves extracts of *Clerodendrum inerme* (L) Gaertn organic solvent (Ethyl alcohol, Ethyl acetate, Hexane) and crude secondary compound (Terpenoid, Phenolic) on the immature and adult stage of the ticks *Rhipicephalus turanicus* under lab conditions, the mortality rates of Eggs and larvae after exposure to different concentrations of the three solvent extracts 100%. The mortality of non-feeder nymphs reached 66.14%, 90.52%, 100%, and feeder nymphs reached 61.22%, 78.33%, 81.04% at concentration 60 mg/ml, adult stage non-feeder males 52.77%, 63.93%, 68.85%, and feeder males reached 50.77%, 59%, 66.14% while the mortality rates of non-engorge females reached 45%, 52.77%, 66.14%. and the engorge females reached 50.85%, 45%, 30.99% after exposure to previously mentioned extract at the same concentration respectively. The all result refer Hexane extracts are more effective than Ethyl acetate and Ethyl alcohol.

Study finding revealed that the terpenoid crude extracts are more effective on the immature and adult stage mortality followed by the phenolic crude extract. The eggs and larvae mortality in terpenoid and phenolic extracts were 100% at various concentrations. While the mortality rates of non-feeder nymphs reached 90%-39.23%, and feeder nymphs mortality reached 90.52%-35.12% at previously mentioned extracts, the mortality rates of non-feeder males reached 81.04%-35.21%, and feeder males 66.14%-28.77%. While the mortality rates of non-engorge and engorge decreased to 45%-28.77% and 41%-21.14% in Terpenoid and Phenolic crude extracts at concentration 60 mg/ml. demonstrate from result males more aptitude to impress in Terpenoid and Phenolic crude extracts.

Key word : Jasmine exfoliation, the family of ticks, female full, the deadly concentration of 50% of individuals

Microbiology Classification QR 75- 99.5

* The research is a part of M.sc. thesis in the case of first researcher.